Splendid Sleeping Cars Al tached to all Night Trains. Columbia Accommodation Train Dally, except Sundays.

Serives at Columbia at-The Columbia Accommodation Train will run on the above time permanently from year to year, except that in summer the time of depart-are from Nachville will be 5-66 P. M., instead of

For through Tickets and other information, please apply at the office of the Nashville City Transfer Company, Northean corner of Summer and Church streets, and at the Broad Street Depot, Nachville, Tennessee. J. B. VAN DYNE,

Nashville and Chattanooga RAILROAD

CHANGE OF TIME.

Two Daily Trains Leave Nashville for Washington, New York, and all Points East and South. Close Connections Made at Chattanooga Morning and Evening for all Eastern and Southern Cities.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

NAMEVILLE & CRATTANORGA RALLEOAD,

Nushville, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1867. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 27, 1867.)

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 27, 1867, and until forther notice, Passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave Nashville for Washington, New York, Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Augusta, Sayannah, New Orleans and Mobile at 5:00 a. M. and 5:07 p. M. arriving in Chattanooga at 2:00 a. M. and 5:09 p. M. both Trains making close sobnections at Chattanooga with East Tennessee & theorein and Western & Atlantic Railroad Trains. Returning, leave Chattanooga at 7:30 a. M. and 7:40 p. M. upon arrival of E. T. & Ga. and W. & A. Trains, arriving in Nushville at 4 50 a. m. and 4 30 r. s.

Elegant Palace Steeping Cars on all Night Passenger Trains. SHEERVILLE ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Shelbyville 5:20 a. n. and 12:50 p. m., arriving in Nashville 11:10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Leaves Nashville for Shelbyville 5:500 a. n. and 5:00 p. m., arriving in Shelbyville 9:00 a. m. and 9:05 p. m.

Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Passenger Train - Leaves Nashville 3:00 p. M.; arrives at Johnsonville 5:00 p. M. Leaves Johnsonville 4:00 a. x.; arrives at Nashville 10:00 a. x.

W. P. INNES, Gen'l Sup't.
J. W. BROWN, Gen'l Pass Agent.

Louisville and Nashville

RAILROAD

QUICK TIME TO

CHICAGO.

CINCINNATI,

AND THE EAST.

Two Daily Through; Trains, Making Direct Connections at Louisville for the East, West and North.

COMMENCING MAY 5, 1862

Trains will run as follows : No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. Arrive Indi napolis, 945 A.M. 7300 P.M. 4450 A.M. St. Louis, 1430 A.M. 10845 A.M. 9800 P.M. Chicago, 10400 P.M. 8230 A.M. 4450 P.M. Cincinnsti, 1236 P.M. 1210 A.M. 6230 A.M. 6450 P.M. 615 A.M. 350 P.M. 615 A.M. 350 P.M.

Steamer U. S. Mail leave Louisville daily at 10 a. s. and 4 r. s., arriving to Cincinnati in time to take early morning trains for the East. Baggage checked through from Nashville to

St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnuti, and all the prinipal Rastern cities. The 7:00 p. M. Train from Nashville descript run on SUNDAY. Franklin accommodation leaves Franklin

7.00 a. M., and Gallatin 9:30 a. M., arriving in Nashville at 11:50 A. N. Lenve Nashville at 3:29 r. M., arrive at Gallatin 550 r. M., arrive at Franklin 8:35 P. M.

ALBERT FINE. General Superintendent L. & N. R. R.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED BAVING THIS DAY said his entire interest in the Book Store, No. 46 Union St., takes pleasure in recommending his successing, Masses, W.M. GAMBLE mending his successors, Messrs WM GAMBLE & CO. to his large circle of customers and reiends, and respectfully solicits for them a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended o him for some years post.

Mar 2, 1807.

E. P. CONE.

WM GAMBLE. A.J. WHEELER. WM. GAMBLE & CO.

26 Cherry and 46 Union Streets, NASHVILLE, TENN,

H AVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST

MISCELLANEOUS, SCHOOL, MEDICAL and

LAW BOOKS In the South. Our stock of FLAT RULED PAPER and PRINTERS STOCK of all kinds, BLANN BOOMS, etc., have all been purchased since the late decline in prices and we are now enabled to offer these goods at

we invite an examination of stock and a WM. GAMBLE & CO. mm3 4 2m



A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND Silver Watches, Jenefry, Clocks, etc., a reasonable pripes. Every article scarranted as

E. WIGGERS, deel 3m* No. 35% North Cherry St. rived principally from conversations with

NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867. VOL. XXXIII.

NO. 147.

Union and Dispatch.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867. Largest Circulation in City and State.

IMPEACHMENT. TRIAL OF HON. THOMAS N. FRA-ZIER, JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL

BEFORE THE SENATE.

EIGHTH DAY.

COURT OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Explanations by Members - Reading of the House Journal-Examination of Murphy and Mullins. WEDNISDAY, May 15, 1867.-The court agt at nine o'clock, and nineteen members answered to their inames upon the call of

After the journal had been read, Senator arrigan sent to the clerk's desk a paper, which was read as follows:

Mg. Pausident: In recording my vote ve-icrday on the questions made by the counsel for the defendant in the case now before us, in re-gard to the eligibility of Senator Hall and the competency of Senator Powell, I desire this excompetency of Senator Powell, I desire this ex-planation shall be entered upon the journal. When Senator Frazier was challenged by the counsel for the prosecution upon the grounds of incompetency on account of relationship to the defendant. I held that the Senate of the State after it had been resolved by the constitution in-to a court of impreschment, has no power to ex-cinde or disquality one of its members. He who cinde or disquality one of its members. He while competent he benator is competent by the constitution to set as a member of the court of impeachment, and this court has been referred to no provision in the constitution, no principle of law regulatine courts of impeachments, and to no precedent of sufficient weight and authority to change my original conceptions of the law.

Jago Carriery.

Senator McKinney sent to the clerk's Senator McKinney sent to the clerk's desk a paper, which was read as follows:

I do not believe that a Senator shloud sit as a judge in a case which he had already prejudged or determined. In this case Senator Powell, in conversation since the organization of the court, when there was no object to gain by misleading me, as it was before the objection was made to him, sain that he had arrived at no determination in regard to the case, that he intended to hear the evidence and the argument, then do what he should think right. I shall therefore vote no.

Senator McKinney offered a resolution to extend the sessions of the court one hour o extend the sessions of the court one hour each day, which was rejected, ayes

noes 14, THE HOUSE JOURNAL READ. Mr. Trimble stated that the prosecution desired to present and have read portions of the Journal of the House of Representatives of the called session of July, 1866, in order to show the efforts made to secure a quorum, and the events which have given ise to this High Court of Impeachment. General Smith, one of the managers of he behalf of the House of Representative for conducting the trial, read full and copious extracts from the journal, occupying

ver an hour in the reading. Mr. Maynard also read from the journal of the House of Representatives of the first ession, commencing April, 1865, some extracts relating to the organization of the House and the adoption of rules; and also read the fourteenth rule of the House of Representatives.

TESTIMONY OF H. P. MURPHY Mr. H. P. Murphy, Representative in the Legislature from Johnson county, was then called as a witness for the State, and being sworn, testified as follows:

I was here at the meeting of the Legis-lature convened to meet July 5th, 1865. I arrived at Nashville on the 3rd. I was present at the convening on the 4th. Mr. P. Williams, member from Carter, came on the first week of the session. I had a conversation with him after he arrived. He was opposed to the amendment, and said he could not consent to vote for it. 1 remember one day he had gone out to avoid roting. I heard him say so. We were struggling then to get a quorum. Mr. Martin, and Dr. Marable, of Benton and Humphreys, were absent for a while. All of these were very violently opposed to the amendment. Williams, think, went home on or about the 10th. He went home to prevent the amendment from being adopted. The Legislature was called together principally to decide on the amendment. The members used to dodge for the purpose of preventing a quorum from assembling. Williams was generally in the House while in the city. do not know that I heard him say anything about leaving. I saw him when brought back about the 18th. He was in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and so was Mr. Martin, of Jackson county. remained during the whole session. thought I could see a disposition to keep the House out of a quorum.

Mr. Trimble: Was there not a good deal of lobbying going on?

Mr. Ewing: We object to that mode of mestioning. You must prove what someody said or did.

Mr. Trimble, continued: Was there i oody of men inside the bar of the House, and if so, what did they do? Mr. Ewing: I object to your question. After a little altercation and debate be

tween the counsel the examination of the witness proceeded as follows: I do not know who the lobbying parties were. There were a good many of them and they frequently came inside the bar. saw them occasionally in conversation with the refractory members, while we were trying to get together a quorum. Williams, Martin, Marable, and others would leave the House if there was just enough present to form a quorum. I was generally present during the whole session of the House. I do not know that men would come into the lobby armed. There was a good deal of disorder. I do not know that members were advised to arm themselves for self-protection. I could hear of caucuses being held. I heard i said by members that such meetings were held in the capitol. I was here when petition was made for a hobeas corpus on behalf of Williams, Mr. Williams, understood, filed the application. I d not recollect the date exactly on which I heard the writ was sued out-about the 12th or 15th I think. I was present at the

urt. They were debating on the habean orpus, I heard the opening speech by Harrison. You yourself, (to Mr. Trimble.) I believe, made the second address A large number of persons were present. including most of the members of the Legislature. I should think there were from three to four hundred present. The room large; I should think as large as this. I think some came inside the railing. There was a considerable amount of exitement in relation to what was going on-I heard them strike on the floor and clap their hands when a speaker pleased them. Mr. Harrison was not applauded. Mr. Colyar was applauded when arguing in favor of issuing the writ. Judge Brien elicited demonstrations of applause. I do not remember that he said anything in favor of Governor Brownlow. The applause was called forth by something said against the Legislature. There might have been a thousand persons present perhaps. all The weather was very warm and the crowd was so great that they could not all get seats. I was there when the case was decided by Judge Frazier. There was n large crowd there. They come, I suppose, to hear the decision. Some persons thought there was violence intended in the court room. I do not know to whom violence was intended. Capt. Heydt kept Martin and Williams in one of the committee rooms of the House of Representatives. When Judge Frazier delivered his opinion there was loud applause. Williams and Martin were taken out of custody at night.

> capitol. It was done at night when I was not there. Cross examined by Judge Gaut: Martin and Williams were in the committee room after their arrest. They were kept there under guard. I had no conversation with Col. Duggan. It was my conclusion from general conversation that there was a decision to resist. My conclusion is de-

I do not know how the sheriff entered the

those who were interested in getting a THE TENNESSEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

quorum. My opinion was based on these facts. I have seen large crowds at courts and political meetings. I did not see anything very different among this crowd from what I have seen among other crowds. The speeches were mostly like other speeches I have heard on similar occasions. If there was too much noise and confusion Judge Frazier would call them to order. did not see any one more excited than Mr. Trimble was. Judge Frazier was calm and compassionate. I had no previous acquaintance with Judge Frazier. It was my own particular friends from whom heard reports of caucuses. It was

their mere suspicion that there was a caubase my opinion; it was a mere surmise tounded on some signs which I observed at the capitol. I did not see Judge Frazier converse with any members of the House of Representatives. I never saw Judge Frazier at any political meeting. I may have seen him at some convention, but do not know that I ever did. No witnesses were examined at the trial of the habeas The argument was on legal grounds. Judge Frazier had no facts to deal with in the case, so far as I know, but such as appeared on the record. I had been acquainted with Capt. P. Williams our or five years. I do not remember that I saw him during the time he was serving

in the Federal army, but knew he was aptain in the 13th cavalry. TESTSMONY OF JAMES MULLINS. James Mullins was sworn, and exam-

v Mr. Trimble: I was a member of the General Assem bly in July, 1866. I represented the counies of Bedford and Rutherford, I came here on Sunday, the 3d July, and was here on the 4th in the capitol. Williams, Martin and Marable were here; I remember seeing them. They came into the Hall on the 5th and on the 6th. They began to absent themselves on the 6th and 7th, when quorum was wanting. If there was nearly a quorum present, then as soon a one would come in another would go out Williams left the city on the 10th. think he left to prevent the amendment passing. I think I heard Mr. Porter, Representative from Henry county, say that he would leave for the same purpose. There were lobby members in considerable numbers. They would go about talking chiefly with those who were opposed to the amend-ment. They talked with Brittle and with Williams, and I sometimes saw them talking with Porter. We had that lobbying for a number of days. There were some leading men among them. I saw Williams and Martin after they were brought here in the custody of Capt. Heydt. They were pres ent in the room when the voting on the amendment was taken. - I do not, of my own personal knowledge, know anything of the breaking into the capitol to rescue the prisoners. The deputy sheriff and a posts

situtus were present when rescued. Mr. Ewing: I object to the question as to what was done by the sheriff. The Judge made an order that the prisoners carrying out that order, acted with illegal violence, the Judge is not responsible for

Mr. Trimble: I hold that when llegal act is ordered to be done, the Judge so ordering is responsible for all the conmences that follow from that act.

Mr. Ewing: The gentleman's argumen are all inappropriate to the point in ques-tion. I apprehend that the Legislature of Tennessee in both branches have just such power and no more power, high as they may be, sir; and I respect them as the Representatives of the State of Tennes-But, sir, we are not to be scared by the assertion of powers that they may not possess under the constitution and laws of the country. Whatever they possess shall be accorded to them, and no more and no less. But, sir, I apprehend that the judiciary has some rights, and that the Executive has some rights, as being co-ordinate branches of this government. Each has its own powers and these are defined by the laws and the constitution. I apprehend to lawver will controvert the doctrine that all these departments are co-ordinate and that they stand on laws that are written and may be found in books. By these laws and the constitution we will be governed. Then a judge, it will be seen, has some rights, some powers, some duties per-taining to his office. Because a man is brave enough to discharge his duty at all hazards, is there one branch of the government that is so high and mighty that he must cower before it, and lick the dust and prostrate himself at its feet? The sheriff with a civil process to execute, may break open a house, but in doing so he commits illegal act, but the judge is not responsi-

ble for this illegality. Mr. Maynard: The question seems to have been very fairly stated by the counsel. The House complains that their rights have | ry expenses of the government since 1860 been greatly ontraged by the act of the respondent, but in their attempt to arrest and vindicate their rights, they are met here by demonstrations of hostility and defiance. Their rights are called in quesion defiantly, boastfully. That is it which made it necessary to bring this impeachment. The immediate question now sefore the court as to the impeached, is whether we shall show what was done by the sheriff in carrying out the decree of

the Judge. Mr. Ewing: Then why is not the que ion before the court. Did the sheriff break into the capitol and illegally liberate the prisoners that were in the custody of

the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives? The President here announced that the hour for adjournment had arrived, and the

SENATOR HALL'S STATEMENT. Senator Hall did not present the state neut which he yesterday desired should be entered upon the minutes, and which be regarded as necessary for his protection in

inture. It is as follows: At time of my election to the office of Senatur At time of my election to the office of Senatar, I was a refugee, temporarily located in Columbus, Ky. At that time I had no purpose to make Kentucky my home. I escaped to that point in advance of N. B. Forrest and his raiders, leaving, as I was compelled to do, all I had to their mercy. When I found that I could not with safety return to my home in Tennessee. I brought my family to my place of refuge, intending, as soon as I could do so with safety, to return to my home in Dyer county, Tennessee. In removing my family as aforesaid, I left a large portion of my personal property, some of which moving my taminy as atoresaid, I set a large portion of my personal property, some of which I had removed, for safety, to my brother's in (libson country, Fennessee, where it now remains A part of my stock, not consumed or destroyed by the Rebeis, hus been taken care of by my by the Rebels, has been taken care of by my neighbors in Dyer county.

After my election to the office of Senator, it was thought by my friends that it would be more unsafe for me to return to my home in Dyer than before, but which fact I did not fully appreciate until Senator Case was assassinated in an adjoining county. Then I did propose my resignation to the Senate, with a view of making my home in Kentucky, but at the earnest officitations of Senators and friends of the government, withheld my resignation, the Senate seeming unwilling to accept it. I am not aware of the commission of any act to disqualify me seeming unwilling to accept it. I am not aware of the commission of any act to disqualify me as a Senator. I was born and raised in the State of Tennesses. I settled in Exercounty in 1859, and remained there quietly, until I made my escape, as aforesaid, from Forrest and his forces. I am to-day, the owner of real and personal estate in Ever county. At the same time, it is true that my family reside in Columbus, Ey, under the circumstances stated; and it is also true that I have been interested in business in Kentacky since 1866, and yet have the same in under the circumstances gated, and it is also true that I have been interested in business in Kentacky since 1866, and yet have the same interest; and it is also true, as tated, that I proposed to make my home in Kentucky, as contemplated, when I proposed my resignation.

All these facts are not only fully known to the Senate collectively and individually, but to my constituents. My constituents, through their public meetings, have not only recognized me as their representative, but have fully indorsed my official conduct, and have recently voluntarily tendered me a renomination. I have sought to act openly, honestly and fairly, heretofore and now. Believing, as stated, that there might be the coloring of objection existing in my case, I presented it to the Senate, when there was not a dissenting voice in the body, except that my own might be counted, declaring my competence as a Senator.

At the solicitation of counsel for the State, I have submitted this statement, believing also that justice to me individually, and to the public requires it.

W. K. Hall, A FINE assortment of Plantation Goods

at Pigue & Maniers 62 North Market.

may7-2w

Highly Interesting Letter From Gen-eral Mahone, Petersburg, Va., May 7, 1867 .- Jno. P. Campbell, Esq., Agent Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your interesting communication of the 27th ult., and hasten briefly to submit my views in

That the parallel 26° 30' designates the line upon which nature would seem to have contemplated the establishment of a of counsel. great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as with a view to the accommodation of the trade and travel of nations, there is every significance in the extraordinary attractiveness of the topo-graphical features of the country over which it passes. The oceans approach each other under

more favorable circumstances upon this than upon any other parallel, and at either termines there is to be found a harbor more eligible and capacious than which none superior are to be found on the coast of either, while in peculiarities of surface and of climate there are more advantages combined for the construction and working of a railway than are to be found in any other line which the country presents; and along the whole route the material resources of wealth are no less fertile than almodant. for any measure of greatness which me aspirations of man could desire. The road you represent, I regard as an

essential and as an inevitable link in this vet incomplete national thorough-fare, and on that account, but perhaps with a view to the more immediate interest which we have in its construction, look forward to the early consummation of your enterprise with earnest regard and solicitude. are to-day, in Virginia, more hopeful of the future, than even the brightest periods of the past have ever foreshadowed. Until now our State has, in fact, had no policy in respect to the development of the re sources and advantages with which she has by the God of nature been so richly endowed. The management of her public works

has been heretofore circumscribed by the

views of the immediate localities within which they were located, forgetful of the great interests which they were designed to prosper and enlarge. We have now, however, set out upon a new field of operations, whose confines take in every interest of the public weal, subject to their influence. Our General Assembly with extraordi nary accord, sustained by an earnest and growing desire on the part of the great masses of our people, have lately determined upon a return to the great idea of our Washington, and to assert that line of policy in the direction of her public works, which under the inspiration of consultation and mutual confidence, and of reciprocal obligation as between her proper authorities and those of her enterprising neighbor, the State of Tennessee, gave exstence to the great line of ous railway of the same guage which now connects the Mississippi and the Atlantic - at Memphis the great focus of trade for the Mississippi valley on the one hand, and at Norfolk, the haven of our American coast, on the other-in this that they have resolved by every manner of effort, within the range of honorable means, to inaugurate the well established experi-

ence of this and of other countries as to the

policy of railway management in respect to

the government of the several roads com-

posing the Virginia section of this origin

ally intended line of unbroken commun cation with the great West. The history of railway operations as everywhere experienced, has conclusively demonstrated the incapacity of a segregated system for the accomplishments of great reresults-no matter however long or valuable the trade of any line, whose management is subject to several authorities, even when interests are common, failure has been the result, and consolidation the means of restoration; wherever it has supersededand it is now the accepted policy of every country-better returns to the share holder, enlarged facilities and cheaper rates to trade and travel followed. Our scheme embraces, by the formation of a new company, under the title of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, a combination or usion of the four several corporations composing the line from Norfolk to Bristol and imberland Gap, and we should be glad to have the co-operation of your company in an extension of this theory and plan of operations. We are confident of success, and hopeful of an early completion of your road to Cumberland Gap.

Respectfully, WM. MAHONE, President. HUNT'S MAGAZINE gives the following figures, showing the increase in the ordina 1900. 1806. Increase Civil service \$6,148,655 \$12,287,824 \$6,139,17 Foreign inter 1,103,207 Miscellaneous 20,658,007 Interior dep'1 2,859,680 War dep't 16,490,707 Navy dep't 11,513,150

. \$50,852,472 \$387,683,195 \$327,831,723 ning paid on account of the public debt. Aside from the army and navy, the increase in ordinary expenses has been \$27, 000,000. The increase in the War Department might have been curtailed onehalf with entire safety to the country had not the party in power chosen to govern one-third of the States by military authority.

Let tax-payers consider the above figures attentively. The increase cannot be claimed to be the inevitable result of the war, because bounties, pensions, and inter-est on the public debt are not included in the statement. Aside from these, it cost between six and seven times as much now a conduct the government as it did in 1860. There can be no good or even plansible reason why this should be so. The figures are proof of a profligacy and nismanagement by the party in power which should make it a stench in the nontrils of every tax-payer, Chicago

Times. THE Nashville Press and Times (Radical) says: "He who supposes that Ether-dge, even if elected, would be suffered by ongress to rule Tennessee, knows little of ts iron will and determination." We have no doubt that the Radical organ of Brownlow believes itself to be fully informed as to the determination of Congress; but we think the experiment on the part of Congress would be rather hazardous, notwithstanding its military surroundings. - Cia.

In Chancery at Nashville State of Tennessees Clerk's Office, Chancery Court at Nachville, April the 13th, 1967, Michael Burus, complainant, vs. Fred Stoan et als., defendants. als., defendants.

IT APPEARING FROM AFFIDAVIT FILED in this cause that the defendants, Fred Sloan and Stephen M. Jones, are non-residents of the State of Tennesses: it is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance herein on or before the third Monday of the next term of said Court, to be held on the first Monday in May next, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parts, and that a copy of this set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the Nashville Union and Dispatch.

A copy—Attest:

M. B. HOWELL.

Clerk and Master. East & Spurlock, Sol'rs for compl't. april 41w

In Chancery at Nashville.

State of Tennessee-Clerk's Office. Chancery Court at Nashville, April the Join, 1807.
Felix G. McKar, et al., complainant, vs. A. C. Carter et al., defendants

ITAPPEARING FROM AFFIDAY IT FILED in this cause that the defendant, John B. McFerran, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: it is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance herein on or before the third Monday of the next term of said Court, to be held on the first Monday in May next, 1857, and plend, answer or demur to complainant' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parts, and that a copy of this order, be published for four recessive weeks in the Nashville Union and Dispatch.

A copy—Attest

M. B. HOWELL,
Clerk and Master,
N. & Ed. Baxter, Sol'rs for compl'ts. apr21 41s

JEFF, DAVIS.

Great Excitement in Richmond-His Release on Bail-Who are His Bonds-

The Richmond correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette telegraphs that paper on the 13th inst, as follows: Mr. O'Connor rese to make a motion that

Mr. Davis be admitted to bail. The spectators pressed about as closely as possible to see the prisoner and the proceedings, and there was the most intense interest and quietness manifest during the brief colloquy Several gentlemen hoped that the bail would be fixed at a quarter of a million, so that the South might show how ready its politicisms and monied men were to become

upon (\$100,000) appeared to be generally atisfactory. There was a decided sensation when Mr. reeley's name was called, and he stepped forward as first bondsman. The paper on which the names of Jeff. Davis, Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, John Minor Botts, and a dozen leading Richmond sesessionists appeared together, is certainly curious and suggestive documents. It is understood that the two blanks on the bond are to be filled with signatures of Garrett Smith and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The attendance in the court room was mainly that of the Rebelfriends of the prisoner. Besides those and their attorneys nd correspondents, there were a few soldiers and thirty or forty colored men.

Every inch of space was occupied, and many persons clambered upon chairs, benches, tables, window sills, etc., that they might see and hear to better advanage. Mr. Davis sat very quiet and erect during the proceedings, smiling from time to time as friends came forward to shake his hands and congratulate him on his reease. Judge Underwood's bearing was throughout grave, dignified and every way secoming, a fact of which it seems necessary, in view of his recent grand jury charge, to make special mention. Mr. Greeley looked quite as happy as any of the late Confederates when the court announced that it would accept bail, and the greeting he gave Mr. Davis was very cor There was a most hearty and forcible cheer when the Judge directed the Marshal to release the prisoner, and for a moment or two there was a great struggle on the part of those anxious to extend congratulations. The passage of Davis back to the hotel was a great ovation. The

was greeted with cheers and waving o handkerchiefs. The following are among Mr. Davis' se curities: Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell Chas. O'Connor, of New York; Wm. H McFarland, Richard Burton, Haxall Isaac Davenport, Thos. R. Cruse, Abram Warwick, Horace Clark, Henry Welch, David K. Jackson, Gustavus A. Mevers, William W. Crump, and James Thomas, o Richmond, Virginia; William Allen, Jno. Minor Botts, Thos. W. Doswell, Thomas R. Price, of Virginia.

street was soon filled with people, and the

windows on both sides were crowded,

mostly with ladies. His whole progress

CHANCERY SALES

Saturday, May 18, 1867 Whitworth and Bowen, adm'rs., vs. Jame Carter and others,

PURSUANCE OF DECREES OF TER Chancery Court in this case. I will sell at the outhouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, May 18, 1867, The ansolid partion of the tract of land near McWhirtersville, belonging to the estate of James Buchanan, deceased, consisting of 1. One lot of about twenty-two acres, on the northeast corner of the tract, admining the lands of T. C. McCampbell and Gen. A. C.

Gillem.

2 One-tract of about forty-four acres, lying along the lane leading to McCrory's Creek Church, between the tracts sold to Judge France and to Jumes Leehs.

Trans-One-third cash, and the residue on credits of six, twalve and eighteen months, with interest from date. Notes required with personal security and a lien retained. Sale free from reecurity, and a lien retained. Sale free from re-lemption. MORTON B. HOWELL,

Roberts and others. N PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE nancery Court in this case, I will sell a Saturday, May 18, 1867.

A lot fronting sixty-four-feet on Vine street between Broad and McGavock streets, and run ning back about 185 feet to an alley, being the same property conveyed by O. P. McRoberts to J. W. Ratcliffe. TERMS—Credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest from day of sale. Notes required with approved security, and a lien retained. Sale free from redemption.

MORTON B. HOWELL.

W. A. Cheatham vs. James A. Jenning IN PURSUANCE OF DECREES OF THE L Chancery Court at Nashville, I will sell the Courthouse at Nashville, at 12 o'clock on

Saturday, May 18, 1867, Lots Nos. 29 and 40 in Shelby's addition to Edgefield, each lot fronting fifty feet on Russell street, and running back 170 feet to an alley.

TERMS—Six months' credit, with interest from day of sale. Note required with two approved securities, and a lien retained. Sale free from redemption.

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NDERTAKERS FOR CITY AND SUR METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Office-No. 42 North Cherry Street. Manufactory-No. 145 South Market St. Orders left at either lace will be promptly In Chancery at Nashville.

State of Tennessee-Clerk's Office, Chancer ourt at Nashville, April the 15th, 1867. John W. Hughes, complainant, vs. A. B. Mont gomery et als., defendants. IT APPEARING FROM AFFIDAVIT FILED in this cause that the defendant, Alexander B. Montgomery, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: it is therefore ordered of Tennesse: it is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance herein on or before the third Monday of the next term of said Court, to be held on the first Monday in May next, 1957, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's hill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ext parte, and that a copy of this order he published for four successive weeks in the Nashville Union and Distance. M. B. HOWELL, Cierk and Master. East & Spurlock, Solve for comple. apr21 4ts

In Chancery at Nashville. State of Tennersee-Clerk's Office, Chancers Court at Nachville, April the 20th, 1867. John Goff, complainant, vs. Washington Bar IT APPEARING FROM AFFIDAVIT FILED in the bill of revivor in this cause that the in the bill of revivor in this cause that the defendant, John Shelby Barrow, is a non-resi-dent of the State of Tennessee: it is therefore dent of the State of Tennessee: it is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance herein on or before the third Monday of the next term of said Court, to be held on the first Monday in May next. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to complainants hill or revivor, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the Nashville Union and Dispatch.

A copy—Attest:

M. B. HOW ILL.,
Clerk and Master.
N. Baxter, Sol'r for compl't.

apr21 4tw Baxter, Sol'r for compl't.

In Chancery at Linden, Tennessee. B. Bodson, administrator, and Flinsbeth Rickman vs. B. G. Rickman's heirs. - Insevent Notice Notice.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Honorable Chancery Court at Linden, in the above cause at the December term thereof, 1800. All persons having and holding claims due against the estate of E. G Rickman, decessed, are hereby notified to file them with the Clerk and Master of the said Court, duly authenticated as the law requires, within six months in order that a pro-rain division may be made or said claims against said estate, etc. This the little day of Feb. 1801.

B. M. THOMAS, C. and M.

aprils water

BY TELEGRAPH. NOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK DISPATCHES. Immigration Senator Wilson-The

Mobile Riot, Etc., Etc. NEW YORK, May 15 .- Twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-six steerage passengers have arrived at New York since the 1st inst., from European ports.

The steam ram Hundlerberg, the most powerful engine of naval warfare affoat, has been sold to the French government

for three million dollars. The Herald's New Orleans special says senator Wilson has arrived there, and will politicians and monied men were to become security; but the amount named and agreed evening, when he will leave for Washington the next day.

During the storm on Monday night in this city St. Paul's church was struck by lightning, but no serious damage done. In Brooklyn several houses were struck, besides the storehouse at Red Hook Point. The large railroad depot at Plainfield, N. J., was struck, and completely destroyed

The Times' special says there is no truth

whatever in the statement that the United States Grand Jury at Richmond have indicted Judge H. W. Thomas and John C. Breckinridge for treason. The latter has never been mentioned in any session of the jury, nor the former in connection with treason; but he has been presented for a misdemeanor in violating the civil rights bill, by refusing to admit negro testimony in a case before him some months ago. Speaker Colfax expressed the opinio few days ago, that there would be no neeting of Congress in July, and none of the Radicals now here, including Boutwell Ashley, Butler, Williams, and others, of the House, have any idea that a quorum will be found present in either branch of Congress at that time.

The Herald's Mobile special gives the particulars of the riot. He says that Judge Kelly had been speaking about a quarter of an hour, in a frank and temperate manner, when there appeared to be a disposition to create a disturbance on the outskirts of the meeting. Cries of put him down were heard, to which Mr. Kelly replied "I tell you that you cannot put me down; the fifteenth infantry are at my back, and if they cannot keep the peace the United States army can," The tumult suddenly broke out at this point by a sudden rush to the platform. About one hundred people were on the platform, including many emi nent citizens, reporters of the press, etc. The rush seemed to be the signal for the melee to commence. The chief of police attempted to arrest a ring leader on the border of the crowd, when he drew a pistol on him. The cry of kill him was then raised at the corner of Byrd street.

PHŒNIX

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ETC., ETC. Thomas Chadwell, ex'r, vs. O. P. Mc VERANDARS. STORE FRONTS, and IRON BAILING,

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RESERVOIR. SAM'L E. JONES, Pres't. JOHN TRENBATH, Sec'y. may22m

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Common Stick Candy, 20c. per lb.: Fine Fancy Candies, 25c. and upwards; Butter Crackers, by the barrel or box, 10c. per lb.: Soda Crackers, by the barrel or box, 10c. per lb.: Pic-Nic Crackers, by the barrel, 105cc, per lb.: Pic-Nic Crackers, by the barrel, 105cc, per lb.; Pitot Brend, by the barrel, Sc. per lb.
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BOYD M. CMEATHAM, april

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FOR 1867!

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fore, will take the Constitution and laws for its guide; and in the discussion of all the new and intricate questions and issues arising out of the extraordinary condition in which the country is are endangered by the revoluthe Radical politicians who now hold the Legis lative power of the Government, we shall about

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